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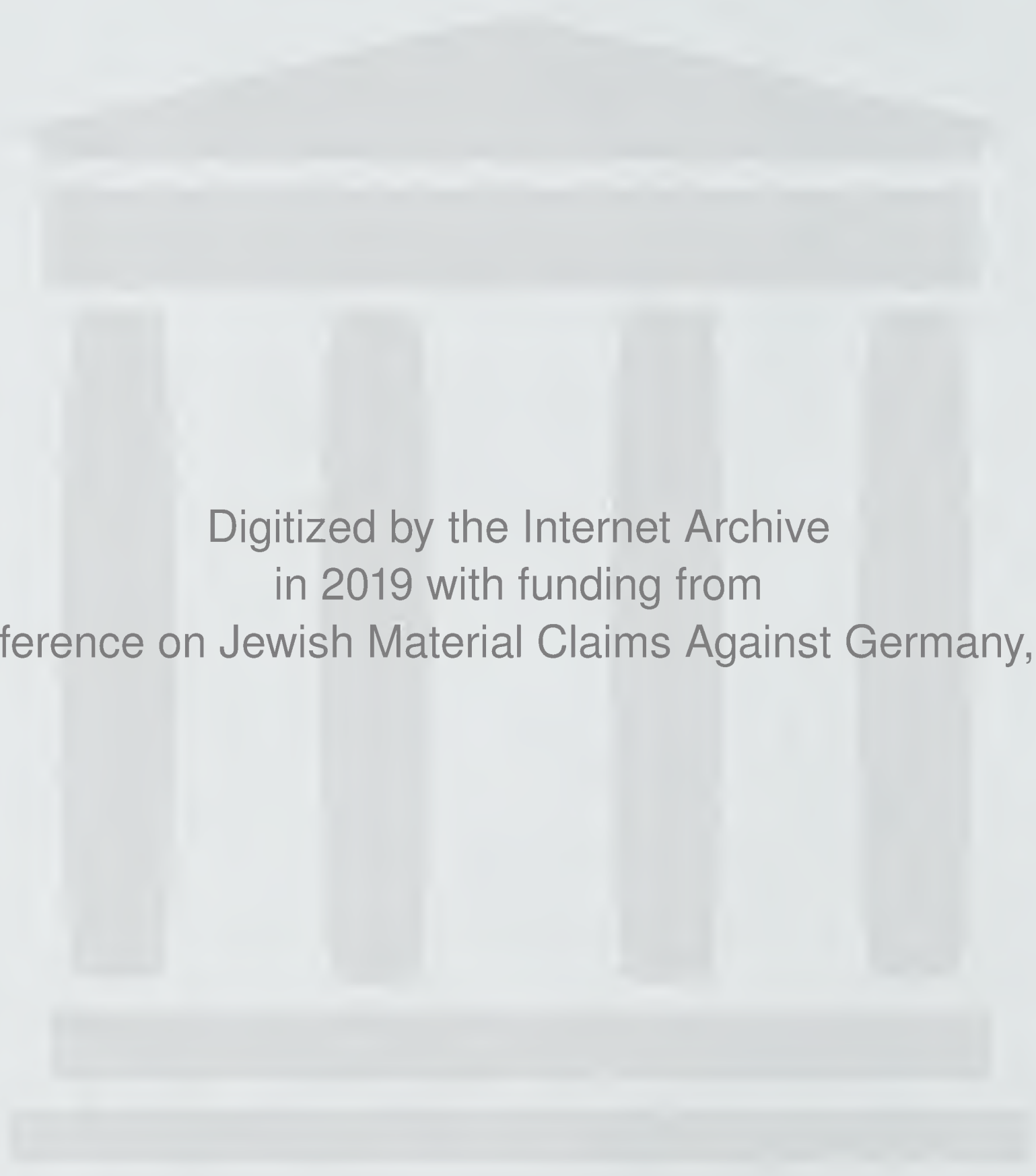


ועידת התביעות
Claims Conference
Conference on Jewish Material Claims
Against Germany

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IN MEMORIAM

NORBERT KALTER 1896-1918

IGNATZ KALTER 1897-1940

45 years ago, in October of 1952, when I first came to America, my cousins in New York gave me the possession left by my uncle Ignatz who had died in New York in February of 1940. My inheritance consisted of a set of hand held jewelers scales, two sets of jewelers weights, a beaver hair shaving-brush a Gillete safety-razor, some documents, letters, and family photographs.

For one year, during the Confused days of the battle of Britain, I had been interned as an 'enemy-alien' on the Isle Of Man. The coat of arms of that windswept island contains the inscription "Quoumque Jaeceris Stabilis". Translated into fortune-cookie English it says: 'You'll Always Fall On Your Feet'. This could very well have been my motto also in those days; I was young, curious and active. Personal upsets hardly ever phase me for long, and I tend to take a greater interest in the living than in mourning the dead. I put the shaving brush on my bathroom shelf, inserted a new blade into the razor, made a mental note of the odd collection of letters, photographs and documents, which dated from the late 18-hundreds to Hitler's Third Reich, and stashed it all in a drawer. The jewelers scales and weights I added to other memorabilia on the mantelpiece. That was in 1953, my uncle had been dead for 12 years.

Twenty years after I stashed my uncle's papers in that drawer I was on a sabbatical in France and lived in Bourg La Reign, south of Paris. I had few friends there and I spent my evenings at the theater or at concerts. When the sun was shining I walked the streets of Paris and when it rained I wrote letters home and listened to the radio. A Hebrew lamentation caught my attention one evening. I have never attended religious services, but that dirge struck a chord. I listened intently, I pressed the 'record' button and later I replayed that tune many times. A tune or an image, sometimes kindles a memory; I thought of my uncle and the documents he had brought with him to America. It occurred to me that this lament would make a suitable background for the story of his life and death.

I am somewhat of a universal dilettante. I write short stories, which I self-publish and give to my friends, I dabble in clay, my masterpieces decorate our mantelpiece. My animations are unique; My actors are little men and women made of painted acorns and pi0stachio nuts, held together by pipe-cleaners. They represent orientals, Jews, Gypsies, courtiers, clowns and acrobats, as they

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act out my stories on the screen. My techniques do not meet commercial standards;- but no matter - there is always a captive audience on the public cable channels and I am quite satisfied with honorable mentions at amateur film festivals. I have produced animations and scientific lectures, I have used my shows to expound ideas and philosophies; my ideas and my philosophies. To make a documentary was a new and interesting challenge.

My documentary was a success, it won prizes and drew tears from many who saw it - including myself. That documentary is about my uncle's tragic existence and, peripherally, touches on events and circumstances that have shaped his life and brought about his death. Much of the stress in the last three years of his life were brought about by the events then taking place in Europe as they affected the Jews of that continent. I did not intend to make a film about the Holocaust, however. I was interested in the impact adverse circumstances had on his fragile personality but, during the making of that film I had to think a lot about his my uncle's life and a deep sorrow took hold of me.

Another 25 years have passed, new impulses moved me to take up these threads again. A closer examination of the remarkable selection he made of documents to bring with him on a journey that should have been a new beginning, impels a broader focus on all of the tragedy and absurdity in the lives of my maternal grandparents. Many persons mentioned here, including my parents, were murdered in the Holocaust, but war and genocide are universal - and this, too, is not a Holocaust memorial.

While staying with the documentary format, I have added comments from my memory to fill in the some of the missing links. Where circumstances or events are inferred I will say so and give my reasoning.

BIRTH CERTIFICATE

The undersigned hereby affirms that on the 4th of December 1897 a son was born in VIENNA III, KLEISTGASZE 22 to Mr. ELIAS KALTER a butcher born and officially registered in Molodyncza, Galicia by his wife EIDEL, n  WEISS.

The child was given the name IGNATZ

Entered into the Birth Rolls of the Jewish Community in VIENNA Litera T Nr. 2914

VIENNA 9 DECEMBER 1897

Michael Br sler (Registrar)

As told to me by my deceased distant cousin, Helen Rosenfeld, my maternal grandfather, Ely Kalter, was one of three brothers born to my Great-Grandfather, Mordechai, who probably lived in Molodincza, Galicia around the middle of the 19th century. Ely must have been born around 1870 because my mother, the eldest of the six children of my grandparents, was born in 1894. One of Ely's brothers emigrated to the United States and my cousin Helen was his granddaughter. She kept the family together by arranging get-togethers at Bar Mitzvahs, weddings and funerals. Before Helen it was her mother, Rose Unschuld, who filled the roll of family matriarch.

My mother, Yetti, was followed by the eldest of her three brothers, Norbert, and he by Ignatz. My aunt Rosl was born on the first of May of 1899, at this writing she is living in Como, Italy. My youngest aunt, Amalia, and uncle Fritz were born in this century and both died young, Fritz in the Holocaust, Amalia of medical complications of a major operation.

The birth of Norbert, and also the move of the Kalter household from Galicia to Vienna must have taken place during the three and one half years between the birth of my mother, in June of 1894 in Galicia, and that of Ignatz, in December of 1897 in Vienna. I do not know whether Norbert was born in Vienna or in Galicia nor the exact date of his birth.

My grandfather must have quickly established himself as a butcher in Vienna because family photos show him and his wife as prosperous burghers of the period and I suspect that they had some means before they came. I know little about the life of my mother and her siblings. My mother gave me only rare glimpses into her childhood; She sometimes spoke of a hedgehog which my grandfather kept and the mischief this pet got into at times. She spoke of horses and a carriage and that they took part in public parades along the Lustallee. I knew my grandfather as a liberal man. My grandparents observed some Jewish customs and my grandfather went to a synagogue on high holidays. None of the children went with him and they seemed to have no religious interests. All went to the public schools. My mother, and Ignatz spoke the Viennese dialect of German. My uncle Fritz and aunt Rosl spoke correct German, my grandfather and grandmother spoke the kind of 'Yiddish' accented German probably spoken by the assimilated Jews of Galicia and sometimes they spoke Polish.

Schooling must have been minimal for all of them; Norbert joined my grandfather in the business at an early age, perhaps at 15 or 16 which would make it about 1911. My grandfather had a stall in the central meatmarket of Vienna where he traded en-gross and en-detail. Eventually they also opened a retail store in the 3rd

district of Vienna. I assume that Norbert was at that time pulling his weight substantially in the business.

My uncle Ignatz, on the other hand, seemed to have no such interests:.

CERTIFICATE OF APPRENTICESHIP
GUILD OF JEWELLER AND GOLDSMITHS
IN THE ROYAL CAPITAL AND IMPERIAL RESIDENCY

It is hereby documented that HERR IGNATZ KALTER has learned the trade of Jeweller and Goldwork in the establishment of LUDWIG ENGEL in the time between the 15th of August 1912 and the 15th of August 1916 and that he has conducted himself well during this period. He has satisfactorily fulfilled the duties required for the release into the profession and is therefore released from the apprenticeship indenture.

This certificate is bestowed on him in confirmation of these facts.

LUDWIG ENGEL
VIENNA 15TH AUGUST 1916

GUILD OF JEWELERS

In those days all tradesmen had to carry a 'WORK PASS BOOK' in which apprenticeship contracts, indentures, testimonials and work local permits were entered and officially confirmed. Ignatz took his work book with him to the United states. It contains several testimonials from other jewelers and shows that he worked for various firms until December 1918 when he probably began to work on his own.

In 1914 World War I started and all able-bodied man had to undergo fitness assessments.

MILITARY RECRUITMENT OFFICE
CONFIRMATION OF STATUS OF FITNESS

IGNATZ KALTER of Vienna, Class of 1897

is unfit for military service and is, accordingly,
not required to report for induction

NATIONAL DEFENSE FORCE (LANDS STURM)

VIENNA, JUNE 22ND 1915

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The document does not give the reason for the rejection but in my uncle's papers was a prescription issued by a clinic specialising in heart diseases.

I do not know when my uncle Norbert was called up. He was about 18 years old when the war started, so it could have been anytime between 1914 and 1918. The documents of my uncle Ignatz included several pieces of correspondence from that time:

The first was a postcard from Norbert on the Italian Front written and post-marked on the 7th of July 1918. This was a form card with a pre-printed messages in all of the languages of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, saying "I am well and healthy"

The second item is a field letter from Norbert to his parents and to his youngest sister, Amalia, postmarked 8th of July 1918.

8/VII.18.

Dear Parents

I have received Yetti's letter dated the 3rd of this month and I am very happy to have received a message again after a long time. That the bread from May got bad on me that is not my doing but seems to be a consequence of your packing it while (still) warm. I am quite ready to believe that it was expensive but that is not my fault. It was more of an annoyance to me than to you because I had been waiting for it with longing - and then one gets such a mess! That with the little packages that's also a bit of a problem - they just disappear immediately. But you could try that again. The ham has kept very well; I still have a piece of that - you know that I have always been a frugal guy. So, I hope the next time you send me something it will arrive in better condition.

I can imagine what is now going on in the "Hall" (Meat-Market). We are now supposed to manage with frozen meat! That'll be something! If they don't even have the few Bulls they used to allocate to us previously - A nice mess!

Concerning the news, I was wondering at the time if it could be something similar, but unfortunately I had several (possible) perspectives (of the matter) and did not know (could not decide) of any of them 'is it this or is it that?'

If (betimes) a certain V.(?) Hirschfeldt comes to you, you can give him a little package and write to me whether you have the (????). Then one can talk of pure luck that one has not made a closer acquaintance with that-one. Perhaps Pluschitz will come by also; Father knows him, he used to buy a lot of meat from us. If he'll be kind enough to take something for me, you could give him something to take along.

Dear Mali (Amalia),

You write to me with a kind of sigh - I want to say (that it takes) a load off my heart that you are free of school; because I am of the same opinion as you, my little Missy (kleines Mensch). The 1 (Report Card A) would indeed surprise me - that does not seem right to me; The professor must have made a mistake!

Is it at the "(Austrian) Central Bank" or at the Meat Market Register that Father wants to place you?? Be happy that you are still at home and consider yourself lucky. I wish you much success and do a good job -don't let me down (mach mir keine Schande) -. And what gives with Rosl? - It seems to me she does not ever want to write to me -that !!??-. Here we have nearly always fog. I would be delighted if you would send me some newspapers - I would be very grateful for that. With my best greetings to all of you BERTL.

The third item is a post card from Amalia, written in response to the letter above and postmarked 22nd July 1918.

Dear Bertel

Today, finally, I got a few lines from you addressed to me! I truly thought You think I kicked the bucket (daß ich gesterbst bin). But for that there is plenty of time - I leave that to the old folks -. In the mean time, I dont have a job yet and live for the day. But as the time passes I am getting bored with that. Well I just remembered that I must thank you for all the edifying instructions you, you old 'Father-in-Law' give to me, but, for the time being, I don't need you - I know by myself how I have to behave in the office. Further-more you are just a puppy (hundjung) yourself and (here you are) You like nothing better than giving me (advice). Isn't that so?? Well, you can do that on your next leave!

With a kiss;

Maltschi

The second line of the address: Div 8 Battery 1 (Formally Alpine Artillery Battery 3/28) is crossed out in red pencil and an Arrow points to the return-address. Below the arrow, the writer has drawn a cross with the same red pencil and written: "ON THE FIELD OF HONOR" . A week later my grandfather wrote;

TO THE K. & K. COMMAND OF THE MOUNTAIN ARTILLERY
DIVISION Nr 8 BATTERY 1

Vienna, 29th July 1918

The undersigned, deeply bereaved Father recently received the sad news of the death on the field of honor of his intimately beloved son, Formeister (Master Sergeant?) Norbert Kalter, who was torn from life on the 18th of July. We wish to exhume the earthly remains as soon as possible and beg the K.&K Command most humbly for an exact sketch of the location of the grave. ETC.

Elo Kalter
Butcher
Vienna II Große Schiffgasse Nr. 22.

The last item is a photograph of several simple graves. Each is marked with a cross. The crosses bear inscriptions and numbers. A soldier in the field uniform of the Austrian army stands in front of the grave in the foreground. The number on the grave is 69. Several words of the inscription can be made out with the help of a microscope; The name Kalter and the words "Artillery, Battery"... "Div" (Abt) and "fell on the 17 of July" are legible.

The war ended about two month after the death of Norbert. The loss of Norbert and the chaos associated with the collapse of the Austro-Hungarian Empire devastated my grandfather and he never recovered from those twin disaster. He had three daughters; My mother (soon to be married) helped out at the cash-register in the meat market. At some point (probably after the induction of Norbert into the army) the shop in the third district had been closed. Ignatz, sickly and physically weak, was unsuitable for the rough and boisterous business in the meat market. Fritz was emotionally unstable though, probably, not an outright schizophrenic, he was known by the descriptive Yiddish term as a 'Meschuganer' (a nut). As I came to know him he considered himself an intellectual. He was rational to a point, though somewhat silly and politically radical - he, too, I am sure, was no help in a butcher's shop. Fritz, later, became an 'anarchist',

worked the coal mines in Belgium, became involved in the Spanish civil war, and frequently wrote home for 'gifts' of \$100.

My father, Emil Frenkel and Heinrich, one of his two brothers left their parents, their sister Lorka, and a third brother, Stanislaus, at home in Galicia to make their fortunes in Vienna. My father became a buyer of flour for a bread factory and my uncle, Heinrich, sold paints. I do not know whether they came together; perhaps Heinrich came first. I also do not know when they came, but I believe it must have been before the war, because Heinrich married the daughter of the superintendent of the apartment house where he lived, and they had a child, Viktor, who was born about 1909.

I have a letter from my paternal grandfather, Leiser Frenkel, in Lwow, addressed to my father in his army unit in Silesia, expressing deep anxiety about his induction. My father served in the east and earned an iron cross. I assume that my parents married sometime after the end of World War I and I was born in 1923. My aunt, Rosl, took over the cash register at the market after that.

Looking at the past in retrospect, the century in which the events related here took place, form a swiftly moving quilt. Empires collapsed and disappeared, fifty million men died on battlefields, technology moved from steam to nuclear power, communications from the telegraph to satellites and cellular phones. Intellectually and culturally the changes were even more fundamental; Our picture of the physical world changed from one familiar in empirical terms, to one totally outside our intuition. Isms came and Isms went in art, in literature, in politics and in the economic as well as in the social sciences. But from the perspective of a child - my perspective, say in 1930 - the world was almost static. As long as I had been aware of things, my mother, shopped and cleaned the house, old Rosa Bernhauser cooked and she, or my mother, went out shopping nearly every day. Every morning Rosa made the coffee, The baker delivered fresh rolls and Viennese Croissants, and the milkman left fresh milk at the door. Every morning my father went to his office at the product exchange and every day he came home at 1pm for lunch. Once or twice a month I went shopping with Rosa or my mother, if I went with my mother we usually came to the meat market where my grandfather or his 'boy', old Mr. Jäger, would buy me a hot dog while Rosl and my mother talked. If I went with Rosa B. we usually went to the church of St. Rochus where she spent a while praying on her knees. Once a month, perhaps, and on all Jewish feast-days my mother and I would visit my grandparents (my father rarely came). On these occasions I would meet Fritz, lying on the window-sill, commenting on the girls passing below. Uncle Ignatz showed us elegant jewelry and envelops filled with gemstones. There were other actors on this stage more removed

from my perspective; Heinrich and his beautiful, clever, ambitious and devoutly catholic wife, Karenina, who slowly turned the paint business into an industrial enterprise. There was Amalia and her husband, Karel Prasil. Prasil worked as a office manager for the Allianz Insurance Company. He was a Check, an atheist and a Communist until he visited Russia and came back sick and disillusioned. There were cross-currents in the interaction of my elders but I absorbed little of that. Emil and Heinrich were barely on speaking terms, so I rarely saw my cousin Viktor. Besides, he was 13 years older than I. Emil and Karel argued politics. Aunt Rosa never met a man good enough to marry, even though she looked, sometimes aided by my mother, all over Europe for Prince Charming.

My father was not very socialble and that kept me somewhat isolated; Events occurred that, in a more intimately bonded family, might have registered strongly with a child: Amalia died of an intestinal infection following abdominal surgery, My mother had to have a kidney removed; my uncle Heinrich died of a heart attack in his late fifties. And Rosl finally snared a minor Italian aristocrat who needed a competent pair of hands to take care of his paralysed mother. Through it all my world hardly seemed to change. I went to school in the mornings, to the skating rink in the afternoons and to the Alps or th lakes with my mother in summer.

During these years Ignatz worked as a diamond merchant and goldsmith. He was shy, and, according to Rosl and Yetti a perennial victim of alleged gold-diggers . His sisters invariable managed to rescue him from the viles these 'Vampires'. Despite his weaknesses, Ignatz was a good businessman. He was also a very good son and sibling. He supported his parents when business began to decline. He made wonderful jewelry for his sisters - and, carefully guarded by their protective zeal, he remained a batchelor!

And then, In March of 1938, the Germans marched in and things did suddenly change for all of us:

The general events that ocurred after the Germans started their march toward war, such as 'Kristallnacht' and aged Jews scrubbing pavements under the bullying of brownshirted thugs, are well known. The documents my uncel brought with him to the United States of America illuminate one persons experience and show the degree of arbitrary harrassment and chicanery people had to go through.

All Jews, for example, were obliged to accept an additional given name:

Official Confirmation

The Jew: Ignatz Kalter
Born : 4 DEC 1897
In : Vienna

has this day indicated that he is ready to accept
the additional name Isreal

The Jew was edified about his responsibility to
notify the district command of his community
about this change of name.

signed: etc. (undated)

Many Jews were placed into the dreaded Concentration Camps of Dachau and Buchenwald. These were not the notorious extermination camps like Auschwitz but people returned from there as broken men and often died as a consequence of their incarceration. My Uncle escaped that fate but his property was confiscated:

From: Ignatz Kalter
Gr. Schiffgasse 22

Vienna 8 July 38

TO THE GESTAPO

VIENNA

On June 29th of this year my entire fortune, about RM 14,000 was confiscated during a raid on my apartment. I was not given a reason for this action and, as far as I know, no cause (for such an action) against me exists.

I therefore request most politely that my confiscated property be released to me. I note that I have never engaged in any political activity and that I have a good reputation and owe no taxes whatever.

I need my property to continue my business and I also have to care for my indigent parents. Furthermore I take the liberty to mention that a brother of mine fell in the War.

I plead for a favorable consideration of this request.

This letter did not result in any action on part of the authorities, as is evident from a second letter below.

TO THE SECRETE STATE-POLICE

REQUEST BY IGNATZ K A L T E R

GOLDSMITH, in VIENNA II Gr. SCHIFFGASSE 22/17

On the 29th of June officials of the Gestapo confiscated my entire fortune consisting of a savings book of the City of Vienna with deposits in my name of RM 6000 and Cash of about RM 12,500. as well as jewels worth about RM9000.

I have made repeated representations, including a request addressed to Reichscomissioner Bürkel.

A few days ago I received a phonecall from the GESTAPO but in the matter of the simultaneous confiscation of my father property at the same address. I was asked for our nationality. I have not received any other communication

I find myself in a state of extreme penury and I ask that, while the matter is under investigation, at least part of the funds be release or placed in a controlled account from which I can draw small amounts for the daily needs of my family.

In view of the extreme urgency of our situation I most humbly request a quick consideration of the matter.

Signed Ignaz Kalter

This request for a controlled account (Sperrkonto was probably granted as is evident from a later document, (see 9th November 1939 below), in which he lists his total property as RM8000 'on a controlled account at the Creditanstalt'. The jewels, apparently, were never restored to him. In any case, for the immediate future he left without any means. The next blow was not long in coming; Like most Jews who had a license from a Guild to practice a trade he was forced to give up his profession and deprived of his livelihood:

GUILD OF JEWELERS AND WATCHMAKERS
OF VIENNA

8th August 1938

To: Ignatz Kalter

Your note of 18th August concerning your membership In this profession is not acceptable. In resigning from the profession, you must surrender your license to practice the trade to the district command

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who will then will take official notice of the
cancellation of your license.

H E I L H I T L E R !
(SIGNATURE)

A number of official stamps and endorsements follow)

Having lost his fortune and any means of making a living, Ignatz had no choice but to try to emigrate. The only relatives the Family had abroad were in the USA and the Quota-System for immigration visas was based on place of birth. My uncle was born in Vienna and so had a better chance to emigrate to the USA than my parents, who were both born in Poland.

There are very few documents in this collection which illuminate his efforts to emigrate but he must have obtained an affidavit of support from our relatives in New York and he must have had contacts with the US consulate. In any case the first document bearing on this matter is a certificate from the Jewish Community of Vienna affirming that:

Vienna 3rd September 1938

FOR THE PURPOSE OF REPRESENTATION TO THE MILITARY
AUTHORITIES

In accordance with documents presented and on
record in this office, it is hereby certified
that **Ignatz Kalter** is a full Jew

This document bears a stamp of the District Command and
the hand-written remark : 'Emigration Permitted'

The next document is a request from the

OFFICE OF THE REICH'S COMMISSIONER Vienna, 3 July 39
FOR THE REUNIFICATION
OF AUSTRIA WITH THE GERMAN REICH

You are requested to appear at office # ..in the
PaOrliament Building.

etc.

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This document does not state its purpose but it is likely that it concerned matters of emigration.

At this point the record takes a very ominous turn and the action accelerates toward the end of the year 1939.

By order of the (German) authorities a major transport of able-bodied Jews between the ages of 18 and 50 is to take place on Wednesday October 18th 1939. (18.X.1939) You have been selected by the authorities for that transport.

Accordingly you must present yourself in the great hall of the Isrealitic Community Building at 12h midnight on 16th of October 16th.

There follows a list of instruction about the things people need to bring and things they are permitted to take along. Then there follows a warning:

Should you, against all expectation, fail to obey this request to present yourself promptly according to these instruction, you will have only yourself to blame for the consequences arising from such failure!

The documents goes on to lists a number of conditions under which persons requested to present themselves may be excused:

-
- a) Persons suffering a severe illness and totally unable to work.
 - b) Person having an immediate prospect to emigrate
 - c) Person having firm places of work or pensions

All such persons are requested to appear with the relevant medical certificates, or, respectively, with complete documentation of the circumstances justifying their seeking an exemption.

Those who went, went to their graves. Evidently my uncle had a possibility to emigrate and got a reprieve but there were problems that he needed to overcome and Bureaucratic imperatives satisfy and until all these matters were taken care of, the danger of deportation persisted:

FROM: Ignatz Kalter
2. Lichtenauerg. 15

Vienna 20 October 1939

To the Jewish Emigration Office

V I E N N A
Prinz Eugen St.

Serial #. 60553/18.X.39

In Connection with my passport application you have
assessed me

RM. 700.--

In view of the fact that my fortune has been
confiscated by the GESTAPO I would ask you kindly to
apply for the release of these funds there: Department
II E. Room 401.

My medical exam is scheduled to take place at the end
of the month. I therefore beg that the matter be dealt
with forthwith.

When I looked at the letter above closer, it occurred to me that
the address was that of my parents and the typewriter probably my
mother's. Evidently my parents and grandparents had been forced
to share the small apartment into which my parents and I had been
forced to move soon after the Germans marched in. I had left
Vienna on a children's transport for England in June of 1939. My
parents had arranged my departure through a mutual friend in
Oxford, via the Society of Friends (Quakers) in England. My
parents, having saved my life, had apparently decided to stay in
Vienna with the helpless parents of my mother and to assist
Ignatz in his effort to emigrate. My father had no illusions
about his prospects for survival - he had told me during the last
leave taking at the railway station that he had no hope that we
would ever see each other again.

I also noted that the Serial # contains the date: 18.X.1939, the
date mentioned in the earlier document summoning Ignatz to
present himself for deportation. The most probable explanation is
that the lists of people earmarked for deportation but excused on
condition that they would emigrate were kept by the Jewish
Community Offices as well as by the German authorities.

A document dated 21 October 1939 issued to Ignatz by the
Police-Presidium of Vienna confirms that he duly reported all
changes of address to the authorities. This document, not shown
here show how many steps he had to undertake under pressure to
satisfy legal requirements for his emigration:

15

For his steamship tickets he needed foreign exchange because at that time the German currency was not convertible:

OFFICE of the DIRECTOR
ISREALITIC COMMUNITY
V I E N N A
1 Seitenstetteng 4

VIENNA 29. October 1939

To Mr Ignatz Kalter

In accordance with your request we hereby inform you that your application for the allocation of \$ 250 (RM 3125) for Passage and Freight has been registered here. The processing of this matter will be initiated upon approval by our supervisory authority.

Foreign Exchange Information Office
Isrealitic Community Office
Signed: Gustav Isralel Springer

3. November 1939

FINANCE OFFICE VIENNA
stamp of the
Central Office
for
Jewish Emigration

T A X R E L E A S E

This office has no objections to the emigration of Mr Kalter

signature and stamps

The next document is a statement by Ignatz about the current state of his finances and a statement concerning his intention to emigrate;

16
Ignatz Kalter
2.Lichtenauerg 15

9.November 1939

STATEMENT of PROPERTY

I own a Sperrkonto of RM 8082.41 at the Creditanstalt. I have no other financial means.

I am a non-arian and will emigrate

The confiscated jewels are not mentioned; The addressee of the above letter is not given, but a passport was issued on the same day (9. November 1939). Possibly he needed the statement above to get approval to recover the money in his blocked account and the passport.

The passport exhibits a large red J (for Jew) prominently next to the picture of the bearer. An identity card, also marked with a large J was issued on November 29. Why he needed a new identity card after he got his passport is not clear.

A steamship ticket 3rd class for passage on the Vulcania bound for New York was issued to him on the second of January of 1940, The embarkation document # 57601 was issued the 3rd of January in Trieste on the Vulcania bound for Dubrovnik, Patrasso, Napoli, Palermo, Lisboa, Azzores via Gibraltar. He arrived in New York on the 17th of January 1940 and was issued an immigration card by Immigration Inspector J. Smith bearing the number 1129816.

My Uncle was taken in by our cousins in the Bronx, By Rose Unshuld, a daughter of a brother of his father, Elias Kalter. She had sent the affidavit of support which had made his emigration possible. She now had a totally dispirited relative on her hands who spoke no English and only a smattering of Yiddish. Life in New York was hard and people had their own daily struggle to contend with. My uncle had never been away from home and from the support of his parents and of his siblings. He went to the National Refugee Service on 165 WEST 46 TH STREET and to job interviews the Refugee Service arranged for him. Appointment cards for these interviews are among the papers.

There are photographs of his parents, of his sisters, of my parents, of the grave of his fallen brother and there are the letters from and to the front and all the rest of the documents cited here. This selection of documents is not the choice of a man eager to make a new life for himself on a new continent and less than three weeks after his arrival in New York Ignatz

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♦ ♠▷aÇ♦☺p`└♣ ♦ 0■☺■♦■a@☺ ↑▷@≈♣@☺

committed suicide by turning on the gas in the apartment of our cousins in the Bronx.

The documents handed to me included the bill for his funeral. It was payable to the Park West Memorial Chapel Inc. and came to \$ 239.10 the last officially recorded item pertaining to my uncle's existence is the New York State in the amount of \$ 0.60.

-ix

♥. L♦☺Ç☺↑@▶√♣`

1208-81/17.

Gesellenprüfungszeugnis.

Kalter Franz, geboren am *4. Dezember 1897*
in *Wien*, Land *N. Ö.*, hat, nachdem er das
*Juwelier- u. Goldschmied-*Handwerk während *vier* Jahren erlernt hat,
heute vor der unterzeichneten Prüfungskommission sich der Gesellenprüfung
unterzogen und die Prüfung mit *sehr gutem* Erfolge *✓* bestanden.

Wien, am *14. Juni* 19*16*.

Die Gesellenprüfungskommission der Genossenschaft
der Juweliere, Gold- und Silberschmiede in Wien.

Hugo Rohrwasser
Vorsitzender.

Adolf Fetsmann
Beisitzer.





Lehrbrief.

Von der
Genossenschaft

DER JUWELIERE, GOLD-UND SILBERSCHMIEDE



der k.k. Reichshaupt-und Residenzstadt

WIEN

*Es wird hiermit bezeugt, dass
Vater Ignaz
bei Herrn Ludwig Engel
das Juwelier- u. Goldschmied-Gewerbe
vom 15. August 1912 bis 15. August 1916.
erlernt, während der Lehrzeit eine gute Auffüh-
rung bewährt und die zur Freisprechung vorgeschrie-
benen Pflichten erfüllt habe, somit von der Lehre
freigesprochen worden ist.*

*zu dessen Bekräftigung ist demselben
diese Urkunde ausfertigt worden*

Land

Gemeinde

Politischer Bezirk

Fortlaufende Zahl 1636



Landsturmlegitimationsblatt H.

Meldung bei der Gemeinde.

(Vom Gemeindeamt auszufüllen.)

Vor- und Zuname: <i>G. Galtner</i>		Vor- und Zuname des Vaters: <i>G. Galtner</i>	
		Vor- und Familienname der Mutter: <i>K. K. Weiss</i>	
Geburtsdaten	Jahr: 1897	<Heimat- berechtigung> [Zuständig- keit]	Gemeinde:
	Ort: <i>Wien</i>		Politischer Bezirk (Komitat): <i>Wien</i>
	Politischer Bezirk (Komitat):		Land:
	Land: <i>H. Böhmen</i>		
Schul- bildung:		Sprach- kenntnisse:	
a) Musik- kundig:		Lebensberuf, Gewerbe:	<i>Geldschmied.</i>
b) des Tele- graphierens kundig:		Aufenthalts- ort:	<i>7. Geldschmiedstr. I/17</i>
Anmerkungen:			

Wien, am *1/6* 1915. (Datum.)

Untersiegel der Gemeinde

N. K. (Unterschrift des Gemeindevorstehers.)

Ergebnis der Musterung.

(Von der Musterungskommission auszufüllen.)

Zum Landsturmdienste mit der Waffe	Zuteilung
geeignet. — nicht geeignet. *)	Gemeinames Heer. — I. I. Landwehr. *)

Der Obgenannte hat sonach ~~nach Maßgabe der ergehenden besonderen Einberufung~~ *) zur Dienstleistung einzurücken, und
nicht

zwar zum I. u. I. Ergänzungsbezirkskommando — I. I. Landwehr (Landesjäger) — Ergänzungsbezirkskommando in

WIEN

22. Juni 1915

....., am 1915.
(Datum.)

..... (Unterschrift des Präses der Musterungskommission.)

[Signature]

o. Kan. Batt. 3 (28)

11/22/20

Wm. E.

Frank

Wien II.

Mr. Schiffgasse N^o 22/24

LDPOST Nr. 804

[illegible]


Herrn A. Kallen Geb. 1871.
St. 8. St. 1, früher Ad. Kallen St. 28

k. u. k. Feldpost-Nr. 401

Absender:
Adressat:
Nadawca:
Mitteln:

Absender – Datum
 Fejladó – Kelté
 Összjáték – Datum
 Nyelven – Data
 Hozzájárulás – Data
 Működés – Data
 Póztétel – Datum
 Póztétel – Datum
 Presenter – Data

Feldpostkarte.



John

E. Katter

When II.

Dr. Schiffsame 1-22

N. Walker 2d. 401.
Bt. 1. 401. 2d. 401.
Bt. 3/4. 401.
Bt. 401.

Ich bin gesund und es geht mir gut.
 Egészséges vagyok és jól érzem magamat.
 Isem zdráv a daří se mně dobře.
 Jestem zdrow i powodzi mi się dobrze.
 Я здоров и меня все хорошо.
 Sono sano e sto bene.
 Jaz sem zdrav in se mi dobro godi.
 Zdrav sam i dobro mi je.
 Sunt sănătos și îmi merge bine.

Pe această carte nu
 este lăsat a se face
 alte împărțiri.

Na ovoj dopisnici ne-
 smije se inače ništa
 saopćiti.

Na tej dopisnici se ne sme
 ničesar drugega prijavljati.

Auf dieser Karte darf sonst
 nichts mitgeteilt werden.

Ezen levelezőlapon más
 szavad közölni.

Su questa cartolina non si dovrà
 fare ulteriori comunicazioni.

На оий картици не вильно ничо
 більш повідомляти.

Na tomto listku nesmí
 se nic jiného sdělit.

Na tej kartce nie wol-
 no nic więcej depisać.

Es ist nicht das mindeste was ich zu sagen habe
ich bin nicht so leicht zu überzeugen
denn ich bin zu sehr in
den Gedanken gefesselt und nicht so
leicht zu überzeugen das ich nicht
ganz und gar überzeugt bin
denn ich bin zu sehr in
den Gedanken gefesselt und nicht so
leicht zu überzeugen das ich nicht
ganz und gar überzeugt bin

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denn ich bin zu sehr in
den Gedanken gefesselt und nicht so
leicht zu überzeugen das ich nicht
ganz und gar überzeugt bin

GEWIDMET IM JAHRE MCMXXXVII VOM

DEM ANDENKEN DER JÜDISCHEN
SOLDATEN DES II-BEZIRKES/
DIE IN TREUER PFLICHTERFÜLLUNG
FÜR IHR VATERLAND
IM WELTKRIEGE 1914-1918
IHR LEBEN LIESSEN



אלה שמות בני עמנו
שמסרו נפשם
בעד מילדתם במלחמה
תרע"ד-תרע"ה

LEOPOLDSTADT

ADLER MORITZ · ADLER PINKUS · AMSCHELL JOSEF · ALSAM SAMUEL · BARDACH WALTER · BASCH WALTER · BAUER EMANUEL · BAUER ERWIN · BAUERNFREUND ALFRED ·
AMTMANN ABRAHAM · ARNOLD HERMANN · BEER DAVID · BEER ISAK · MOSES · BEER PHILIPP · BEIN OSIAS · BELLAK EMANUEL · BENIES WILHELM · BERGER ALFRED ·
BERES JOSEF · BERGER SIEGMUND · BERGMANN F. MAUTNER ISAAC · BERNSTEIN HEINRICH · BIBER MORITZ · BICK PAUL · BIEDERMANN JOSEF · BIEGLER ALFRED · BIEL ADOLF ·
BIRKENHOLZ BERNHARD · BISS HANS · BLAU FELIX · BLAWET LEIB · BLEIER OTTO · BOSCHAN FRIEDRICH · BOSCHAN OTTO · BUTSCHOWITZ FRITZ · CHASKA · DAVID WILHELM ·
BIELO JOSEF · BOSCOVITZ FELIX · BRANDT ALFRED · BRATER KARL · BREITHOLZ TOBIAS · BRUCK ERWIN · BRUCKNER ADOLF · BRÜNAUER HANS · LEO · DEUTSCH ARMIN ·
BENES HUGO · DEUTSCH ERNST · DEUTSCH JONAS · DIAMANT DR. MORITZ · EIGNER ALOIS · EMER JAKOB · EMERICH LEO · EMERICH WILHELM · END ERICH · ENGEL CHAIM · JOSEF ·
DEUTSCH LEO · DOHAN ALFRED · DUNKELBLUM WILHELM · DURST EMIL · EPSTEIN KARL · ERBER SALAMON · ERDSTEIN JAKOB · ERNST HANS · ESTERMANN JULIUS ·
FALLIK MENDEL · FELSENBURG NATAU · FINGERHUT JOSEF · FISCHER MANO · FLASCHNER KARL · FLEISCHMANN HEINRICH · FRANKENSTEIN ERNST · FRANKENSTEIN JOSEF ·
FLINKER JULIUS · FRANKEL LEO · FRANKFURT ROBERT · FRENK VIKTOR · FREUND ADALBERT · FREUNDLICH DR. HEINRICH · FRIEDLANDER HEINRICH · FRIEDLANDER RICHARD ·
FRIEDMANN JAKOB · FRISCHMANN SAMUEL · FUCHS ARTHUR · FUCHS ERNST · FUCHS PAUL · FURNBERG ALOIS · FURNBERG ERNST · FUTTERWEIT RICHARD · FUTTERWEIT SIEGMUND ·
GEIER SCHAMU · GERBER GEORG · GERSTEL KARL · GERSTEN LEO · GERSTL LEOPOLD · GERSTMANN SIEGFRIED · GLASS JOSEF · GLASS LEOPOLD · GOTTLIEB FALSE · SENDER MOSES ·
GOLDBERG SIMON · GOLDSTEIN DR. KARL · GROSCHLER WILHELM · GROSS DR. WALTER · GRÜNBERG JUDA · GRÜNBERGER MAX · GRÜNFELD LEOPOLD · GRÜNFELD OSKAR ·
GRUNFELD RUDOLF · GRUNFELD SANDOR · GUTTMANN ALFRED · GUTTMANN MORIZ · GÜNSBERGER LAZAR · ACKEL DAVID · HACKER EGON · HAGLER ISAAC · HAUSER PHILIPP ·
GRUNHUT CASAR · GLÖCKNER DR. LEO · GOLD SIEGFRIED · GRAF SIEGFRIED · GUTTMANN PAUL · GUTTMANN RUDOLF · HALASY PAUL · HALPERN IGNAZ · HAUSER ALFRED · HAHN ISIDOR ·
HANDL PAUL · HECHT GABRIEL · HEIDMANN OSKAR · HEILPERN MORITZ · HEINZ MAX · HEISS JOSEF · HEISS RUDOLF · HELLER ALFRED · HERLINGER LEOPOLD · HIRSCHBERGER HEINRICH ·
HERRMANN FRITZ · HESKY ROBERT · HIRSCH ALEXANDER · HIRSCH KARL · HIRSCH JOSEF · HIRSCH FRIEDRICH · HIRSCHBERGER PAUL · HIRSCHEN HAUSER BELA · HIRSCHLER JOSEF ·
KÖNIG LEOPOLD · HOROWITZ EUGEN · MBERMANN JAKOB · EKL GEORG · JORYSZ ARNOLD · JUST JOSEF · KALMAR RUDOLF · KALTER NORBERT · KIRSCHEN BENJAMIN ·
KOMMANN BERNHARD · ISRAEL SAMUEL · JORYSZ MORITZ · JUNGSMANN DR. ALFRED · KANDEL ISIDOR · KAROLYI PAUL · KARPEN EMIL · KLEIN JOSEF ·
KIMPLER SIEGFRIED · KIRSCHEN LUDWIG · KLEIN GERSON · KLEIN JOSEF · KLEIN SIEGFRIED · KLEIN WILHELM · KOCH HEINRICH · KOCH ROBERT · KOHL ERICH · KOHN GUSTAV ·
KORN WILHELM · KOLISCH EUGEN · KOLLMAN NATHAN · IGNAZ · KOMORNER KARL · KÖNIG FRIEDRICH · KORITSCHAN FRANZ · KORITSCHNER OSKAR · ACKENBACHER SIMON ·
KORKES HERSCH · BEER · KORN MAX · KORN BILDT · CHAIM · KOZARI FRITZ · KRAUS ALFRED · KRAUS RUDOLF · KUNSTADT LEO · KURT JOSEF · LANDES FRIEDRICH ·
LAMPLERNST · LANDESBERG DR. RUDOLF · LAUER OTTO · LAUFER DAVID · LAUFER JAKOB · LEDERER LEOPOLD · LEITNER LADISLAUS · LENGSELDER EMIL · LICHTENEGGER MENDEL ·
LICHTENSTEIN BERNAT · LICHTENSTERN ING · LEO · LILES DR. OTTO · LOBL MORITZ · LOBL ROBERT · LOBLWITZ HEINRICH · LOFFLER ING · VIKTOR · LOWE GUSTAV · LOWY HEINRICH ·
LOWY RICHARD · MANDL WILHELM · MEISEL EDUARD · MEISEL RUDOLF · MELZER HERMANN · METSCH BENJAMIN · NASCH PAUL · NASCHITZ FRITZ · NELKEN BERTHOLD ·
LOWY OTTO · MESUSE ISRAEL · METZL EUGEN · MODLEY EMIL · MORGENSTERN ERNST · J. MUND NECHEMIA · NEUBAUER ALEXANDER · NEUMANN ING · EDGAR ·
NEUMANN JOSEF · NEUMANN WALTER · ESTERREICHER HANS · LOTHAR · EIPER HEINRICH · PICK LEOPOLD · PLANER IGNAZ · PLATZKER ING · JOSEF MAIR · POLGAR VIKTOR ·
NEURATH RUDOLF · NICHTHAUSER MOSES · ORGEL ALFRED · OSERS ADOLF · POLLAK LEO · POPPER ALEXANDER · POPPER HEINRICH · PORT WILIBALD · PRAGER JAROSLAV ·
POLATSCHKE RICHARD · QUITTNER HEINRICH · APPAPORT ARTHUR · RECHNITZER RICHARD · REINDLER SAMUEL · REISS OTTO · REITER WILHELM · RISPLER MENDEL · LEIB ·
PROVISOR BENO · QUARTNER ISIDOR · RIEGLER MAX · ROSENBAUM ALFRED · ROSENBERG ERNST · ROSENBERG FRITZ · ROSENBERGER PAUL · ROSENFELD MAX ·
ROSENKRANZ KARL · ROSENMANN JOSEF · ROSENSTROCH ISIDOR · ROSENZWEIG JAKOB · ROSNER MOR · ROTH BERNHARD · SABINSKI SEVERIN · SIEGEL · ROSENFELD MECH ·
ROTH JAKOB · ROTHKOPF ARTHUR · ROTHKOPF BERTHOLD · ROTHKOPF THEODOR · ROTHMÜLLER HANS · RUBINSTEIN DAVID · SALZER SIEGMUND · SALOMONOWITZ ERNST ·
SADGER EDUARD · SALZER ADALBERT · SALZER PHILIPP · SCHAFFER ARTUR · SCHIFTER ALFRED · SCHIMMEL JULIUS · SCHISCHA EMIL · SCHMERZLER PAUL · SCHNEIDER IGNAZ ·
SCHMORAK WOLF · SCHNEIDER JULIUS · SCHNÜRER LUDWIG · SCHONTHAL MORITZ · SCHÖPS ARTHUR · SCHRAMEK DOZENT DR. MAXIMILIAN · SILBER FALSE · ALTER LUDWIG ·
SCHREIBER SIMON · SCHULZ MORITZ · SCHUSTER ALFRED · SCHWADRON OTTO · SCHWARZ ERNO · SCHWARZ FELIX · SCHWARZ PHILIPP · SCHWARZ RICHARD · SEIDNER MORITZ ·
SICHELMAW WALTER · SILBER HEINRICH · SILBER KARL · SINGER ARTUR · SONNENSCHEN ERNST · SPEER HERMANN · SPERLING BRUNO · SPIEGEL MORITZ · SPIELMANN ANTON ·
SPITZER ALFRED · HEINRICH · SPITZER FRANZ · STEIN ARTHUR · STEINER EMIL · STEINER EUGEN · STEINER FELIX · STEINER GEORG · STEINER GUSTAV · STEINER KARL · STERN ALFRED ·
STERN ARTHUR · STERN DAVID · JOSEF · STERN EUGEN · STERN RUDOLF · STERN RUDOLF · STEUER ALFRED · STOCKMANN DR. ROBERT · STREBINGER VIKTOR · STRICKER RUDOLF ·
STRAUSS JOSEF · ELTSCH WILHELM · TENNENBAUM KIWA · HIRSCH · INGAR JULIUS · VOGEL · WALDMANN SIEGFRIED · WEINBERGER DR. DAVID ·
STROBER SAMUEL · TAUSKY ALBERT · TEICHMANN SIMON · TYCHO OSKAR · URWAND SALOMON · JOEL · KARL JULIUS · WAGNER IGNAZ · WAGNER KARL · WEISS FRITZ ·
WAGNER RICHARD · WANTOCH ARTHUR · WEILER LEOPOLD · WEINER LEOPOLD · WEISS GUSTAV · WEISS LEOPOLD · WEISS ROBERT · WEISS RUDOLF · WEISS SANDOR · WERNER FRITZ ·
WEINER GOTTLIEB · WEISS SALOMON · WEITZENFELD JULIUS · WERNER HANS · WERTHEIMER ARTUR · WERTHEIMER OTTO · WESTFRIED BRUNO · WETZLER MORITZ · WINTER MOR ·
WILLER ROBERT · WILLNER JAKOB · WINTER ARNOLD · WOLF PAUL · ZELNIKER HERSCH · ZELNIKER ·
WINKLER HEINRICH · WINTERSTEIN EUGEN · WUHL ISRAEL · ARON · MOSES · ZIMMAND WILHELM · UND VIELEN UNS UNBEKANNT GEBLIEBENEN HELDEN

UND JÜDISCHER FRONTSOLDATEN ÖSTERREICHS

Wiener Zunft der Juweliere und Uhrmacher

Wien, I., Schulhof 6

Telephon II-25-4-63

W 6 1883/Po/N/38

Wien, am 24. August 1938

Herrn

Ignatz K a l t e r ,
Goldarbeiter,

Betr.:
Gewerberücklegung.

W i e n II.,

Gr.Schiffg.22/17 *

Ihre Mitteilung vom 18. d. M. kann nicht zur Kenntnis genommen werden. Bei Rücklegung des Gewerbes ist erforderlich, dass Sie den Gewerbeschein der zuständigen Bezirkshauptmannschaft übergeben, welche dann die Rücklegung der Gewerbeberechtigung zur Kenntnis nehmen und bestätigen wird.

H e i l H i t l e r !

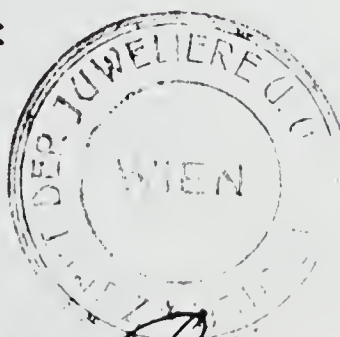
F.d.

Der Sekretär:

Logaiar

Der komm. Zunftmeister:

i. V. V. B. H.



X 1170/38

Gewerbe Rückl.

17 VIII /

empenicht am

Max Kalter,

Wien, II.,

Schiffgasse 22.

Wien, den 8. Juli 1938.

An die

G e s t a p o ,

W i e n .

Am 29. Juni d.J. wurde mir in meiner Wohnung mein gesamtes Vermögen im Werte von rund RM 14.000,- beschlagnahmt. Es wurde mir kein Grund für die Beschlagnahme mitgeteilt und soviel mir bekannt ist, liegt auch kein solcher Grund gegen mich vor.

Ich ersuche daher höflichst die beschlagnahmten Werte wieder an mich freizugeben. Ich bemerke, daß ich mich nie politisch betätigt habe, einen guten Leumund genieße und keinerlei Steuerschulden habe. Ich benötige mein Vermögen zur Weiterführung meines Geschäftes und habe auch für meine mittellosen Eltern zu sorgen. Weiters gestatte ich mir zu erwähnen, daß ein Bruder von mir im Kriege gefallen ist.

Ich bitte um eine günstige Erledigung meines Ansuchens.

Über behördlichen Auftrag hat am M i t t w o c h, den 18. Okt. 1939 ein grosser Transport von arbeitsfähigen Juden im Alter zwischen 18-50 Jahren nach Polen behufs Inangriffnahme von Kolonisationsarbeiten abzugehen.

Sie sind von der Behörde für diesen Transport in Aussicht genommen und haben sich daher

16. Okt. 1939

24. Jhr

in der Kuppelhalle der Israel.Kultusgemeinde Wien I., Seitenstetteng. 4 zur Entgegennahme weiterer Informationen einzufinden.

Sie haben ausser Ihren Personal- und Reisedokumenten den beiliegenden in allen Rubriken genauest und wahrheitsgemäss ausgefüllten Fragebogen, weiters Ihren Meldezettel und Ihre Lebensmittelkarte mitzubringen.

Jeder Transportteilnehmer kann Bekleidungs- und Ausrüstungsgegenstände im Höchstgewicht von 50 Kg mitnehmen, und wird Ihnen als Richtlinie das in der Beilage enthaltene Verzeichnis von mitzunehmenden Gegenständen übermittelt. Jeder Teilnehmer darf einen Geldbetrag bis zu RM 300.- mitnehmen.

Es wird grösster Wert darauf gelegt, dass alle Transportteilnehmer etwa in ihrem Besitz befindliche Bauwerkzeuge wie Beile, Sägen, Hobel, Hämmer, Nägel usw. mitnehmen und ist beim Erscheinen genau mitzuteilen, welche dieser Gegenstände von ihnen beigelegt werden könnten.

Sollten Sie dieser von der Staatsbehörde angeordneten Vorladung wider Erwarten nicht pünktlich Folge leisten, müssen Sie sich alle daraus entstehenden Folgen selbst zuschreiben.

A c h t u n g !! A c h t u n g !!

Auch Personen, die sich schon gemeldet haben, müssen unbedingt dieser Vorladung Folge leisten.

2 Lichtbilder sind mitzubringen!!!!

Eine Ausschaltung aus dieser Aktion ist nur aus ganz zwingenden Gründen möglich. Als solche gelten insbesondere:

- a) schwere Krankheit od. völlige Arbeitsunfähigkeit;
- b) Vorhandensein einer in kürzester Zeit erfolgenden Ausreisemöglichkeit;
- c) wenn der Betreffende in Arbeit oder im Genuss eines festen Bezuges (Ruhegenuss) steht.

Personen, welche aus obenangeführten Gründen eine Ausschaltung anstreben, haben

- ad a) ein ärztliches Zeugnis oder die Invaliditätsbescheinigung
- ad b) und c) alle dokumentarischen Unterlagen mitzubringen.

Israel.Kultusgemeinde Wien

Beiliegend:

1. Fragebogen.

1. Verzeichnis der mitzunehmenden Gegenstände.

Ausgeberlaubnis,

Kath. Fernatz



(Dienststelle)

(Altenzeichen)

3. Nov. 1939

(Ort und Datum)

(Straße)

Steuerliche Unbedenklichkeitsbescheinigung

(Gültigkeitsdauer: ^{X) drei} Monate ab Ausstellung)

Gegen die Ausreise des(r)

2. Lichtenauerp. 15/6

(Wohnung)

Walter Ignatz

(Beruf oder Stand, Vor- und Name)

geboren am 4. Dez. 1897

in Wien

und seiner Ehefrau

, geborene

, geboren am

in

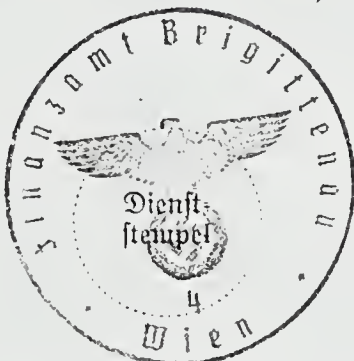
, und seiner Kinder

, geboren am

, geboren am

, geboren am

habe ich keine Bedenken.



(Unterschrift)

Lager-Nr. 954. Kleinfonzept. 1938. — A 4 (Unbedenklichkeitsbescheinigung). — Staatsdruckerei Wien. (St.) 10.359 38

MATRIKELAMT
der israelitischen Kultusgemeinde
WIEN.

Wien, 5. Sept.
August 1938.

Bestätigung

zwecks Vorlage bei der Militärbehörde.

Es wird bescheinigt, dass Herr

geboren am

4. Dez. 1897

in

Walter Ignatz
Wien

laut den hieramts vorgelegten Urkunden Volljude ist.

Ausreichung



Der Matrikelführer:

Deutsches Reich



Kennkarte

DEUTSCHES REICH

9. 11. 1939
J 4



(Stempelmarke)

Gebühr 3 RM

REISEPASS

Nr. 196573 7/6

NAME DES PASSINHABERS

Ignatz Israel Halter

~~BEGLEITET VON SEINER EHEFRAU~~


~~UND VON KINDERN~~

STAATSANGEHÖRIGKEIT:

DEUTSCHES REICH

Dieser Paß enthält 32 Seiten

Kennort:	Minn		
Kennnummer:	C 020 623		
Gültig bis	25. November	19	44
Name	Kalter		
Vornamen	Ignatz Israel		
Geburtsdag	4. September 1897		
Geburtsort	Minn		
Beruf	Geldentrichter		
Unveränderliche Kennzeichen	Teffan		
Veränderliche Kennzeichen			
Bemerkungen:			



Rechter Zeigefinger



Linker Zeigefinger



Ignatz Israel Kalter

(Unterschrift des Kennkarteninhabers)

Minn, den 25. Novemb. 1934

(Ausstellende Behörde)

J. K. K. K.

(Unterschrift des ausfertigenden Beamten)

PARK WEST MEMORIAL CHAPEL, INC.

est 79th Street, New York
Tel. ENdicott 2-3600

1284 Central Ave., Far Rockaway, L. I.
Phone FAr Rockaway 7-3100

alg Kalter
Married
Single
Widow
Divorced

Hour.....M.....

Age.....Yrs.....Mo.....Day.....

Total Time Spent in
this Occupation

N. Y.

Birthplace.....

Birthplace.....



Tel.....

✓ Removing	10	—
✓ Washing & Dressing	4	—
Embalming		
✓ Preserving	10	—
Watching Days..... Nights.....		
✓ Hearse	14	—
✓ Limousines 1 @ \$ ✓	12	—
✓ Shroud, Suit, Dress, etc.	✓	—
✓ Casket Coffin	20	—
Outer Case Mat \$		
Grave Vault \$ ✓ Grave \$ 125	125	—
✓ Grave Marker	2	—
Rev.		
Death Notice		
✓ Cemetery Charges	8	50
✓ Chapel \$ ✓ Reposing Rooms \$	25	—
Pall Bearers		
Gratuities & Attendants		
B. of H. Permits, etc. Transcripts		
Organist <i>Jali's</i>	5	—
Miscellaneous 20%		60
N. Y. C. Sales Tax		

Date.....193 *\$ 439.10*

Charge to

Address Tel.....

Society

The foregoing Statement has been read ^{by} to me and I hereby authorize same, and agree to pay the above funeral account and for such additional services and materials as are ordered by me, within fifteen days from date hereon.

The Liability hereby assumed is in addition to the liability imposed by law upon the estate and others, and shall not constitute a release thereof.

Date Time Inserted by Taken by Verified by

.....L. S.

.....L. S.

Park West Memorial Chapel, Inc.

By.....

USHMM LIBRARY



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